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THE CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

[BY RICHARD PRINCE IN THE "PEKING DAILY NEWS"]

The construction of the Hankow-Canton-Railway, known also as the Hukwang Railway, has been under consideration for nearly twenty years. Thus far two sections have been completed, the northern section from Wuchang to Chuchow and the southern section from Shao-kwan to Canton. The incomplete part traverses two provinces. From Chuchow to Hain-tai-ling, a distance of about 304 miles, the line lies in the province of Hunan, while thence to Shao-kwan it comes within the boundaries of Kwangtung.

The importance of this railway cannot be over-estimated. Connected with the Peking-Hankow Railway at its northern terminus, it forms part of the trunk line from Peking to Canton, and serves to bind the north and the south. North of Peking, a through train service may be arranged with the Peking-Suiyuan line. The latter is being extended beyond Suiyuan to Paotoucheng, and later eventually to Outer Mongolia. When all these connections are completed, people will be able to travel from Canton to Peking in three or four days and from Canton to Uрга in about a week.

However, the contract for constructing the Hankow-Canton Railway is in the hands of the old Four Power Group. Since the completion of the two separate sections described above, little actual work has been done by the contractors on this line. As a result of China's declaration of war on Germany, the Four Power Group became a Three Power group, and it has repeatedly refused the requests of the Chinese Government to advance any money for constructing the incomplete section of the railway. It was approached many times by the Railway Administration towards the end of last year, but nothing definite resulted from the negotiations.

In view of such conditions the Railway Administration has submitted a plan to the Ministry of Communications for constructing the railway with Chinese capital. The cost of completing the whole line is estimated at about \$4,000,000 Chinese currency, which is divided up into two items as follows:

Cost of constructing line Chuchow to Hain-tai-ling (in Hunan Province) \$29,800,000. From the latter to Shao-kwan (in Kwangtung) \$1,200,000. In addition to this, that part of the line in Kwangtung which was built by the local merchants but taken over by the Government, about \$6,000,000 more will be needed for the purchase of the land.

The plan, however, does not provide for the completion of the line at one stroke. As political unification of the country has not yet been consummated, it is not contemplated to begin work on the Kwangtung section simultaneously with the Hunan section. From Chuchow to Hain-tai-ling, the cost of construction will be about \$1,110,000. This is first to be completed. From Hain-tai-ling to Hain-tai-ling, it will only be necessary to lay out the road-bed, build the bridges and tunnels, and finish certain other kinds of earth-work. The cost of this will be only \$7,000,000, according to the estimates in the plan. These two amounts together will be \$21,100,000, or \$3,410,000 less than the cost of completing the whole section. The surveying work can be done in one year, and under this plan construction may begin after the line is half surveyed.

The main question is, where to get the money for carrying on the work, even should the amount not exceed \$21,100,000. The answer is given in the plan: The Ministry of Communications is to set aside from the surpluses of the Peking-Hankow, Peking-Mukden, Peking-Suiyuan and Tientsin-Pukow Railways varying amounts according to the following schedule.

	a month.	a year.
1st year	\$400,000	\$4,800,000
2nd "	\$400,000	\$4,800,000
3rd "	\$400,000	\$4,800,000
4th "	\$300,000	\$3,600,000
5th "	\$300,000	\$3,600,000
6th "	\$100,000	\$1,200,000
Total		\$21,480,000

The total will be about twenty-one and a half million dollars, which will be quite sufficient to carry on the work as outlined above. The amounts set aside during the first three years are to be spent on the construction of the line between Chuchow and Hain-tai-ling, while the sums earmarked during the other three years are for building the road-bed from Hain-tai-ling to Shao-kwan. The completion of the Hunan section is, therefore, expected to be accomplished within six years.

EFFECT OF UNIFICATION ON RAILWAY BUILDING.
As to the Kwangtung section, no work can be started until political unification of the North and the South is effected. When that is accomplished, it will be easy to provide for an additional twenty million dollars for its construction and for the purchase of the section owned by the local merchants. The money may come either from the Ministry or from a domestic loan. In fact, as railway bonds are among the best kind of Chinese Government securities, it will not be at all hard to float a loan of that size, especially when the completion of the Hunan section will have demonstrated the practicability of the enterprise.

In order to appreciate fully the advantages of the plan, it should be remembered that the Canton-Hankow-Szechwan Railway System has always been a great burden to the Ministry. Much money has been wasted on fruitless surveying, resulting from lack of definite policy with regard to construction work. At one time it was planned to build a railway from Hankow to Szechwan over one projected route; at another time the first one was forsaken and another route proposed. The construction of unimportant branch lines, such as the projected line from Hankow to Lo-ho-kow, was often

(Continued at foot of next column.)

THE POSITION OF WOMEN IN JAPAN.

NOT PERMITTED TO ATTEND POLITICAL MEETINGS.

We take the following from the *Japan Chronicle*:

The House of Peers has once more shown the strong spirit of reaction which so often animates its proceedings, by throwing out the Bill providing for an amendment of the Police Regulations that would allow women to attend political meetings or to promote such gatherings. It is perhaps not generally known that in Japan not only have women no right to vote, but they are even forbidden to attend political meetings. Those who opposed the franchise in the West were in the habit of saying that while it was not well for women to be embroiled in the rough and tumble of politics, they nevertheless were in a position to exercise a powerful indirect influence. It probably was a country where women were not only denied the franchise, but were even denied the possibility of hearing men talk on political subjects. To be consistent, the Government ought to forbid women to read the newspapers.

There is a fine old trusted Toryism about the speech delivered by Baron Fujimura in opposition to the Bill. In his view it was subversive of the family system and ran counter to the national policy. We have never been able to understand what Japanese writers mean when they talk of national policy; it is like "that blessed word Mesopotamia," which the old lady said was one of the chief consolations that religion afforded her—it is a fine resounding phrase signifying nothing. Baron Fujimura was also opposed to the Bill as it was not proper for women to enjoy political rights because of their physical differentiation from men and the fact that politics were not their proper function. "What physical danger there would be in women attending a meeting that is not shared by men the Baron did not explain. Perhaps he is afraid of a promiscuous mingling of the sexes, and it is a noteworthy fact that Japanese men who are the most loose in their sexual relations are often the most scrupulous about the morals of their womenkind. It is the threat to their propriety that moves their indignation. The duties of Japanese women, as conceived by Baron Fujimura and his fellow-members of the House of Peers, were long ago set forth by the Japanese moralist Kaibara. Perhaps this is what is meant by "the national policy."

"A woman has no particular lord. She must look to her husband, as her lord, and must serve him with all worship and reverence. The great life-long duty of a woman is obedience. In her dealings with her husband, both the expression of her countenance and the style of her address should be courteous, humble, and conciliatory, never peevish and intractable, never rude and arrogant—that should be a woman's first and chiefest care. When the husband issues his instructions, she must never disobey them. In doubtful cases, she should inquire of her husband, and obediently follow his commands. If ever her husband should inquire of her, she should answer to the point; to answer in a careless fashion were a mark of rudeness. Should her husband be roused at any time to anger, she must obey him with fear and trembling, and not set herself up against him in anger and forwardness. A woman should look on her husband as if he were Heaven itself, and never weary of thinking how she may yield to him and thus escape celestial chastisement."

We are afraid that even Japanese women do not model themselves on these admirable doctrines now-a-days. It is a sad outlook for Baron Fujimura and his friends. Baron Fujimura was at one time, if he is not now, a prominent official in the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, and was in the London office for a time. He was President of the *Tuhsu Nichi Nichi* in its pre-Omote-kyo days. Perhaps in London he had an experience with the Suffragettes.

MAY DAY IN JAPAN.

The Confederation of Labour Unions held a conference recently at the headquarters of the Yunaiki, the biggest Labour body in Japan, at which it was decided to observe an imposing Labour festival on May 1st at Ribiya Park or Uyeno Park.

On this date, it is expected that 100,000 people, representing 13 Labour unions, will attend the festival. The first claim to be put forward is said to be the abrogation of the old wage system and the adoption of a profit-sharing system. Furthermore, a manifesto is to be despatched to all the Labour organizations throughout the country with the object of prevailing upon them to observe the Labour festival on May 1st.—*Eastern News Agency*.

contemplated, while there is still a great gap in the trunk line itself. All these have involved much waste of time, money, and energy.

A LIABILITY, NOT AN ASSET.
When expressed in terms of dollars the loss to the Chinese Government on account of this railway, amounted by the end of last year to more than \$5,000,000. Beginning with this year, the principal of the old Consortium loan has to be paid, and this means an annual sum of \$200,000, or about \$3,500,000 at the current rate of exchange. The Hunan-Hankow section has to pay in addition \$120,000 every month to the Anglo-Chinese Corporation, which payment will begin next December and will last for about twenty months. The railway, instead of being an asset, has incurred a great liability to the nation and the expenditure of from \$200,000 to \$400,000 a month for completing the line and putting it finally on a paying basis should not be considered at all unwarranted.

SPORT.

LAWN TENNIS.

YESTERDAY'S TOURNAMENT PLAY.

Open Championship Doubles.—Wong Po Keung and Y. Yanovich beat J. B. Penman and A. D. Humphreys, 6-7, 6-1, 6-0.

Mixed Doubles.—Major and Mrs. Bagall beat Major H. Greenway and Miss Burdett, 6-0, 6-0.

Club Championship.—L. Forster beat A. B. Raworth, 4-6, 3-6, 6-0, 6-3, 6-1.

Handicap Singles "B".—Lieut. Larkcom beat H. V. Dawson, 6-1, 6-6.

CRICKET.

CIVIL SERVICE C.C. v. INDIAN R.C.

The undermentioned team will represent the C.S.C.C. in a friendly match against Indian R.C. on the Indians' ground on Saturday, April 18th, at 12.15 p.m.—W. H. Edmonds, G. H. Piercy, H. P. Bevan, E. C. Fincher, H. E. Strange, R. I. Taylor, C. J. Tacchi, W. Chipchase, C. F. Brocklebank, I. Chapman, and W. Thornton.

THE INTERPORT MATCH.

With regard to cricket it is rather early in the season to discuss prospects, says the *N.C. Daily News*, of the 5th inst., but it seems fairly definite that the Interport match between Hongkong and Shanghai will take place during the latter part of May. The Secretary of the Shanghai Cricket Club has already received word that the Hongkong team will probably leave for Shanghai on or about May 17th, and we understand that the practice nets on the Cricket Club's ground will be up and ready for practice on Friday, the 15th inst.

Playing on their own ground, Shanghai should have a very strong representation. When playing away, it is always a difficult matter to get together a team of men able to leave the port who really represent our full strength. Capt. E. I. M. Barrett is again with us and, by his batting ability and thorough knowledge of every point of the game, will doubtless be a big factor of "strength on Shanghai's side."

The Interport match will take place so early in our season that the team will have to be chosen mainly upon form shown in practice, but thereafter we may look forward to an interesting series of matches between the Cricket Club and Recreation Club in their annual rubber. For it is rumoured that Capt. Barrett and Messrs. V. H. Lanning and W. N. Hunsell will assist the Recreation Club in these matches. This will tend to a great extent to balance matters for, whereas the Cricket Club has usually a large number of playing members who learned the better points of the game at Home schools, the Recreation Club has, for the most part, to rely upon members who learned their cricket here and have seen little of the game outside Shanghai or China.

CHINESE NEWS ITEMS.

[ASIATIC NEWS AGENCY.]

MANCHURIA'S "UNCROWNED KING" INDIGNANT.

Marshal Chang Tso-lin was exceedingly angry when he read in the *Tientsin Ts Shih Pao* that ex-President Li Yuan-hung, in a recent interview with Mr. Rodney Gilbert, published in the *N.C. Daily News*, is reported to have said that in conjunction with General Tso Kuo and other powerful military leaders of North China, Marshal Chang is plotting the overthrow of the Republic in order to restore the decadent Manchu Imperial family to the Chinese Dragon Throne. Marshal Chang on learning this immediately wired to the President and to the Prime Minister denying that there is any truth in the rumour about his monarchical ambitions and he requested that ex-President Li should be officially asked whether he had actually informed a foreign correspondent of this "monarchical rubbish," or whether the story was merely the fabrication of the correspondent and his interpreter, Mr. Kuo Tai-chi, who was formerly chief English secretary to Mr. Li in Peking. Marshal Chang attaches great importance to the alleged interview printed in the British paper, because the "monarchical alarm" has been raised by a person of ex-President Li's eminence, and he insists that unless a proper correction is made the report will be widely accepted as true. Marshal Chang adds that in spite of rumours which have been invented by his political enemies to injure his reputation, he has been and is still one of the strongest, if not the strongest, of believers in republicanism in China, so that whenever any person or persons dares do anything to shake the foundation of the Chinese Republic, the High Inspecting Commissioner of Manchuria "through fire and water" to fight against the peace-disturbers. It is to be hoped that this strong denunciation will put a stop to the monarchical rumours.

[We observe that a Tientsin Chinese paper has published a statement, which purports to be on the authority of ex-President Li, rather vaguely repudiating the interview. Mr. Rodney Gilbert, however, maintains the accuracy of the report of the interview, and defends the interpreter from the charge of perversion. Mr. Gilbert says that he himself understood enough of the translator's Chinese to make any serious misrepresentation impossible.—Ed., H.D.P.]

FUNERAL OF THE LATE MR. J. G. GRAY.

The funeral of the late Mr. John Graham Gray took place at Happy Valley last evening in the presence of a considerable number of friends. The chief mourners were Mr. R. T. Matheson, of Canton (brother-in-law), and Mr. Clifford Edgumbe. Others who followed the body to its last resting-place were: Messrs. R. M. Dyer, T. H. G. Brayfield, G. H. Elliott, D. K. Blair, H. A. Taylor, H. M. Nemaze, W. Logan, W. Budge, D. L. W. Williams, A. Stevenson, S. Berg, E. L. Hosie, A. H. Crew, W. E. L. Shenton, H. A. Lammert, F. M. Crawford, W. Forbes, T. H. Fox, S. J. Syrett, H. K. Morton, H. Dreyer, A. Worscoe, J. H. Scott, W. F. Stevens, Dr. E. A. Jay, Capt. Glover, Capt. Bygate, Capt. W. C. Bird, Capt. E. Jones, Mr. B. Griffiths and Mr. W. Skinner, and the Portuguese and Chinese staff of Messrs. Snowman & Co.

The Rev. J. J. Holman was the officiating clergyman.

Amongst those who sent wreaths were: The Committee and Members of the Institution of Engineers and Shipbuilders of Hongkong; Messrs. Moller & Co. (Hongkong), Ltd.; Messrs. J. Ullmann & Co.; Messrs. Thomson & Co.; Messrs. Goddard & Douglas; Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews; Mr. and Mrs. C. Edgumbe; Mr. R. M. Dyer, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Gray, and Mrs. Gray; Mr. A. Worscoe; Mr. J. S. Agassiz; Mr. and Mrs. H. Dreyer; Miss Helen Clarkson; Mr. A. W. Snowman; Mr. B. Griffiths; Mr. Lam Kai Ping; Mr. E. H. Ray; Mr. W. A. Dowling; Mr. H. M. Nemaze; Mr. and Mrs. F. Smyth; Mr. W. F. Stevens; Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Lucas; Dr. C. Forsyth; Mr. D. J. W. Williams; Mr. M. Nemaze; Mr. C. W. Olson; Mlle. Jean de V. de Beaufort; Mr. E. T. H. punje; Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Cooper; Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Widdow; Mr. A. E. Hall; Major G. F. E. Kayson; Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Crawford; Mr. S. Berg; Mr. P. L. Hingke; Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Syrett; Mr. C. Lauritsen; Mr. L. E. S. Rodge; Mr. Sin Tak Fan; Mr. H. C. Shrubsole; Mr. and Mrs. D. K. Blair.

A SINGAPORE STRIKE.

DISCONTENT AT HARBOUR BOARD AND UNITED ENGINEERS.

The *Straits Times* of April 5th says:—For some days past reports have been in circulation regarding a contemplated combined strike of the mechanical staffs of the Singapore Harbour Board at Tanjong Pagar and Keppel Harbour as well as that of the United Engineers. In the last news travels fast and, as usual, there has been more talk than action. On Friday afternoon, however, some of the United Engineers' employees went out, but returned to work unconditionally the very next day. After the fifteen hour yesterday the Harbour Board fitters—those working at Tanjong Pagar—went out, and the fitters of the United Engineers also struck about the same time. The position, however, is still somewhat obscure as to-day, being Chinese "Chin-chin" day, all the men are "chin-chin" jessing at the graves. Tomorrow will reveal the intentions of the men, and the fact of the strike being in earnest or not.

The cause of the men's attitude is due to the reduction of 20 per cent. made off the bonus given on account of the increased rise in the cost of living. In this connection it might be mentioned that for some days past letters have been circulated regarding precautions that should be taken by women and children in case of any local trouble. These leaflets have caused, it is feared, some unnecessary alarm for they had no connection with the proposed strike and were issued by way of instruction only. They were sent out on April 1st.

AUSTRALIA'S DOCKYARDS.

COST OF THE GO-SLOW POLICY.

The *Sydney Morning Herald* preface a long article on this subject with the following paragraphs:—It is stated that go-slow methods at Dockyards and other conditions have made the cost of naval shipbuilding almost prohibitive. Unofficial estimates are given that the cruiser *Adelaide* has already cost nearly a million of money. Her sister ships were built in England and completed long ago for £450,000 each.

It is also stated that owing to the length of time occupied in building the *Adelaide* she will, when ready for commission, be partially out of date.

REALLY GOOD SPECTACLES.

are such a comfort to tired or strained eyes that their value cannot be over-estimated. If your eyes need glasses, they should have the best you can get. That means (1) careful and expert examination; (2) precision in the making; (3) adjustment to a nicety; (4) the best of materials. All the above, the Hongkong Optical Co., Successors to Clark & Co., Manufacturing & Refracting opticians, the most competent optical establishment in South China, located in 13, Queen's Road Central, offer you. Testing the sight and fitting glasses is their exclusive business.—Advt.

ALICE IN THE COUNCIL CHAMBER.

Alice knocked gently at the great door, at the same time turning round to her friends and putting her finger to her lips. Then, as there was no answer, she opened the door, quietly, and looked round the corner.

"May we come in?" she said. His Excellency, who had just taken the chair, and was about to open the meeting, paused. "You are not exactly in order," he remarked. Then he went on more gently: "But perhaps we may make an exception in your case, if you will state your business briefly."

He looked round upon his Counsellors, from whose countenances ripe intelligence and mature wisdom seemed almost to exude, and, reading approval in their glances, he motioned to Alice and her followers to enter the Chamber.

"Who is the boss of this show?" shouted the Mad Hatter, "and what's his name?"

Anticipating Alice's apologies for this rude opening, His Excellency rose from his chair and answered courteously: "I am—Severn."

"That's funny," said Alice. "We are seven, too."

"Seven, too?" murmured the Dormouse, "why does she speak of herself as if she was a railway train?"

"I didn't say I was the seven, too," cried Alice. "I said 'We are seven, too.' I mean too with two Os."

"I didn't understand that," admitted the Dormouse. "Please excuse me—two Xs."

Alice said "Granted" and went on. "There's me—"

"I," shouted the March Hare. "Do for goodness' sake mind your grammar."

"There's me," Alice proceeded, ignoring the interruption, "and the Walrus, and the Carpenter, and the Mad Hatter, and the Dormouse, and the Ten pot—that's seven."

"This is certainly interesting," remarked His Excellency, "but the cases are not quite similar; I am a different sort of seven."

"Does he mean he's eight?" asked the Dormouse querulously. "If he does, why doesn't he say so?"

"Seven, eight, lay them straight," shouted the Mad Hatter.

"Nine, ten, a fine fat hen," yelled the March Hare.

"Eleven—"

"Order! Order!" said the Clerk of the Councils, and whilst order was being restored the Carpenter began to sing.

I met a little passed Cadet,
He wouldn't take long to forget
The things he didn't know.

"My little friend," I mildly said,
Please mention how you earn your bread,
Pray tell us that's your job."

That little passed Cadet replied:
The things that I can do
And the things that I've well-learned
There isn't any limit to."

"I can file a bill in China,"
Negotiate a loan in Hungary,
Draft notes on High Finance,
Or cut a man for you."

"I design a summer frock,
And then forgetful of the storm,
Or convict a man of guile,
And all without a quail."

"You say that, Police,
And Capital, too, to the State,
I understand it, the Poeta,
You're just a little late."

"Then duty calls,
Of Daniel's Chief,
Of Treas' the Typhoon falls—
Then 'twas relief."

"A trying to get at"
But why the hand?
A hurried line or calling that
You understand?"

"Super-human made
How talent blest,
Wit be some especial trade
On the best."

"A thing that I could urge
Change his mind. He said:
Not a single blessed job
Isn't one, I help me bob,
A do-on my head."

Having now been restored, His Excellency called upon Alice to proceed. She found the table, she was at first what overwhelmed by the majestic of those sitting round it.

"You must first let me collect my wits," she said.

"That oughtn't to take you long," interposed the Walrus.

Then, gaining courage, she went on: "I wanted to ask if it would be possible for you to make one of us a member?"

"Or all of us, if you like," put in the Carpenter.

"All or none, I say," snapped the Walrus.

His Excellency smiled. "I am afraid," he said, "that that would hardly be in accordance with the Constitution."

"Whose constitution?" demanded the March Hare. "It would suit mine all right."

"I was alluding," remarked His Excellency, "to the British Constitution, at once the sword and the shield of our country, upon which, it has been said, the sun never sets."

"And devilish seldom shines," put in the Dormouse.

"Personally," continued His Excellency, "I should be delighted to welcome you. I am all for freedom of speech, and the ventilation of new ideas, it amuses the Counsellors and doesn't hurt the Constitution."

He was interrupted by the Mad Hatter, who began humming:

Little J. J.
Had plenty to say
Just before bidding good-bye
He pulled a long shoop
And then sang his book
Saying "What a brave boy am I."

Alice waited impatiently until the Mad Hatter had finished, and then proceeded: "You would find us very intelligent and very independent," she urged.

"Well, I don't know that we want that so much," smiled His Excellency, "we find those qualities rather out of harmony here. But I tell you what," he went on, "I might put you on the Executive."

"That generally keeps them quiet," he murmured to himself as he sat down.

He turned over the papers before him, and presently, addressing the Council, said: "I will, perhaps, interest our young friends if I make a few remarks upon the subject of the Budget that has recently been before you. During this part of the performance," he went on, "I must ask for complete silence. Loud cries of 'No, No' and 'Boos' are disconcerting and out of place."

"Talking about booze," began the March Hare.

"I didn't say anything about booze," exclaimed His Excellency sharply.

"Talking about booze," went on the March Hare regardless of the explanation. "What's all this we hear about sticking up the duty?"

"Well," said His Excellency apologetically, "we must raise money somehow, you know, to meet expenses."

"Ever try spending less?" asked the Walrus.

"I can't say it has ever occurred to us," answered His Excellency. "It's not a bad notion, though. You might make a note of that," he whispered to the Clerk of Councils.

"You see the idea is," he went on, "that when we have got this, and the Rates Ordinance going we shall be at the end of our troubles."

"Yes, but which end?" grumbled the Walrus. "The right end or the wrong end?"

"Or the week-end?" murmured the Dormouse.

"Or the strong end?" chuckled the Mad Hatter.

Disregarding these interruptions, His Excellency proceeded: "You see, there are some things you must have—you must have roads."

"All roads lead to Rome," quoted the Carpenter.

"Unfortunately some of the roads lead to the Peak," grumbled the Walrus.

"Yes, I must say," shouted the March Hare starting up, "of all the rotten—"

"Order! Order!" said the Clerk of Councils.

"The March Hare," His Excellency concedes up, "drink goes up." "I've known it go down," hummed the Mad Hatter, "house- rent goes up, clothes go up—especially ladies' clothes."

"Order! Order!" shouted the Carpenter. "Sir, I rise to a point of order."

"Oh, do sit down," said Alice, "you always spoil everything by saying the wrong thing. But talking of ladies' clothes—"

"Yes, whilst we're upon the subject of ladies' clothes," began the Mad Hatter.

She wore a blue morino the night that first we met
Her eyes were bright, her lips were red,
Her hair was black as jet,
Her smile was like a gentle breeze upon a summer day.

The sky was jealous of her eyes—or so I used to say.
A run of devious fancies reached almost to her toes,
Her ankles might be slender, or they mightn't—goodness knows.

When next I saw my darling she wore a hobble skirt,
The tail a yard or so behind and trailing in the dirt,
Her hair was turning auburn, her cheeks were rouse of noir,
Her teeth were gold and must have cost a hundred pounds or more.

A horrid little cigarette hung idly from her lips,
A dozen rings climbed half way up her yellow-finger-tips.

Yet once again I saw my love—no hobble skirt was there,
Her frock was cut just to her knees, her back was almost bare,
She'd canary-coloured tresses done in silly little curls,
And her neck was hung with cheap and nasty artificial pearls.

I saw her old and ugly, but oh, I think I see her yet,
When she wore her blue morino, and her hair was black as jet.

"You seem to be rather hard on the modern woman," smiled His Excellency, "but I dare say she is not so black as she's painted."

"The question is," said the Carpenter, "is she as red as she's painted?"

His Excellency, who had begun to show signs of impatience, glanced at the clock.

"I do not think that we have any further business before us," he said, "and I should not like our friends here to miss their tram."

The meeting is closed," he added. "The Alice took the hint at once, and, stepping forward, she curtsied deeply to His Excellency. Then, taking the Walrus and the Carpenter in either hand, and marshalling her other followers behind her, she proceeded to leave the Council Chamber.

As she reached the door she turned and said: "Thank you again for all your kindness."

"I'm afraid you've taken up a good deal of our time," added the Carpenter politely.

"Not at all," said His Excellency. Then, as they were dropping out, he called out: "You think over what I said about the Executive—they don't mind it. Home how many of you there are on that?"

HONGKONG LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Council is called for to-day at 2.30 p.m.

A PEAK MOTOR ROAD.

The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., has given notice of his intention to ask the following questions:—

1.—In view of the fact that additional taxation is being imposed on all the inhabitants of the Colony in an unsuccessful endeavour to balance the Budget for the current year, 1921, will the Government take a referendum of Magazine Gap and Peak Residents with a view to ascertain whether it is the wish of the majority of such residents that a motor road should be made from Magazine Gap to the Peak? If not, why not?

2.—What is the estimated cost of making such motor road, and when was such estimate obtained?

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

First reading of a Bill intituled, an Ordinance to provide for the transference of property, rights and powers to successive holders of the office of Custodian of Enemy Property.

First reading of a Bill intituled, an Ordinance to modify certain provisions of the Treaty of Peace Order, 1919, as amended by the Treaty of Peace (amendment) Order, 1920, and by the Treaty of Peace (amendment) (No. 2) Order, 1920, for the purpose of adapting the provisions of the Order to the circumstances of the Colony of Hongkong.

First reading of a Bill intituled, an Ordinance to amend the law relating to stamp duty.

COLLAPSE OF HOUSES IN OLD BAILEY.

NINE SAID TO BE BURIED UNDER DEBRIS.

MIRACULOUS ESCAPE OF OTHERS.

Two houses, Nos. 9 and 11, in Old Bailey, suddenly collapsed, yesterday morning, at about 6.50. It is stated that house No. 11 was unoccupied at the time and steps were being taken to carry out extensive repairs. The fact

had weakened the support to the roof which caved in, bringing down with it the party wall between this building and house No. 9. The roofs came down in both the buildings, crashing through every floor of the three-storeys. The other walls remained standing, but in a precarious manner.

At the time the roofs fell in, there were, according to one of those rescued from the debris, 4 persons in No. 11 and 15 in No. 9. Five of these managed to crawl out from under the masonry shortly after the disaster, apparently none the worse for their terrible experience.

The police, from the Central Police Station opposite, were the first to arrive at the scene and begin the search for other people buried in the ruins. Shortly afterwards the Fire Brigade and Sanitary Department coxies, with ambulances, appeared on the scene and joined in rescue work. Their efforts were successful in rescuing two women and three children. These people had had a miraculous escape. A short while later, the rescuers brought out three other persons, one an old man, and these also had escaped with but slight bruises.

It was impossible to search for those buried in the debris at the rear of the buildings as the walls threatened to collapse any moment. It was, therefore, decided to shoro the walls before proceeding with the search for persons—nine of them it was said—at the back of the building.

FIRE AT WEST POINT.

On Tuesday night, a fire occurred at No. 73, Queen's Road West, on the ground floor, which is used for storage purposes. The Fire Brigade found the first and second floors well ablaze. The brigade turned its attention to the top floor, and after a long and strenuous fight succeeded in saving it, causing only slight damage to property by water. The other floors of the house were completely gutted. Fortunately the fire broke out early in the evening and the inmates of the three dwelling flats were able to escape before the flames got to the staircase. The property on the ground floor was not insured. The first and second floors were insured for \$3,000 and \$1,500, respectively.

President Harding's golf form is accounted "a good omen for the next four years." We are told that Mr. Harding plays a good game, drives straight, carries through and keeps his eye on the ball.

COMPANY MEETING, HONGKONG TRAMWAY CO., LTD.

IMPROVED TRACK AND ADDITIONAL CARS.

The general meeting of the Hongkong Tramway Company, Ltd., was held at noon, yesterday, at the offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. Mr. D. G. M. Bernard presided and there were also present the Hon. Sir Paul Chater, C.M.G., the Hon. Mr. Lau Chupak, the Rev. Father Robert, and Mr. A. H. Compton (Directors), Mr. W. E. Roberts (secretary and general manager), Messrs. R. J. Wilton, W. E. Clarke, G. Grimble, F. S. Harrison, and Ho Leung (shareholders).

The Secretary read the notice convening the meeting, and the auditors' report.

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen,—The report of the Directors and the statement of accounts for the year 1920 have been in your possession for some considerable time, and I will, with your permission, take them as read. The result of the year's working is very satisfactory, traffic receipts showing an increase of \$39,035, while working expenses decreased by \$12,050. The number of passengers carried during the year, exclusive of monthly ticket holders, amounted to 14,104,224, an increase over the previous year of 1,203,054. With regard to the working expenses, the decrease is due to the fact that there was very little maintenance work carried out on the track during the year, as we were busily engaged laying new rails from Whitty Street to Causeway Bay, which, of course, is a capital charge. The saving on track maintenance account amounted to \$26,733, so that other working expenses actually increased by \$14,633, accounted for chiefly by the fact that wages paid to Chinese employees were increased in April of last year by 32 per cent.

The rate of exchange at which the accounts have been converted into sterling is 1s. 4d. less than the rate taken for the previous year, and a credit of £49,501 17s. 8d. appears in the profit and loss account, representing the difference in exchange on the excess of dollar liabilities over dollar assets. From this item has been deducted the difference arising from the conversion of capital expenditure, namely, 2s. 6d. per dollar as usual instead of 2/2, giving a net credit in profit and loss account of £22,938 16s. 11d.

The relaying of rails has now been completed, and an excellent job has been made of it. This section will require very little attention for some time, and the Company will benefit in a saving of maintenance charges, whilst passengers will, I am sure, appreciate the absence of jolting when travelling on the cars. Two-thirds of the re-laid track has been paved with granite setts, and although the original cost of this form of paving is higher than the asphaltum or macadam surfacing the cost of upkeep will be very much less, and certainly a magnificent roadway is obtained. Other portions of the track now need attention, particularly the section from Whitty Street to Kennedy Town, and although it is not at present necessary to lay new rails, a large amount of repair work must be done immediately. In view of the increasing traffic on the tramway, your directors decided to construct an additional six cars, and it is expected that these will be in service by the end of June next.

Since the Directors' report was issued, the Hon. Mr. John Johnstone has retired from the Board, and your Directors elected me to fill the vacancy. A resolution referring to this will be proposed later. I now beg to propose "That the report of the Directors and statement of accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1920, be and the same are hereby adopted."

The Hon. Sir PAUL CHATER seconded, and the resolution was approved. The Chairman proposed, and the Hon. Sir PAUL CHATER seconded, the following resolution:—"That the final dividend for the year ended 31st December, 1920, at the rate of one shilling and three pence per share (making a total of two shillings per share for the year) recommended by the Directors be and is hereby sanctioned, and that the same be paid to the shareholders on the Colonial (Hongkong) Register at the exchange rate of three shillings and two pence per Hongkong dollar."

The resolution was carried. Mr. W. E. CLARK proposed, and Mr. G. GRIMBLE seconded, the following resolution:—"That Mr. D. G. M. Bernard be re-elected a Director of the Company, and that the retiring Directors, the Rev. F. L. Robert and Mr. A. H. Compton be re-elected Directors of the Company."

The resolution was carried. On the proposition of Mr. Ho LEUNG, seconded by Mr. F. S. HARRISON, Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews were re-appointed auditors at a fee of \$1,000. This concluded the business.

INDIANS IN MESOPOTAMIA.

In the House of Commons, Col. Amery recently stated that Indians employed in Mesopotamia in December of last year under the labour directorate numbered 24,000, under the inland water transport 10,000, and under railways 15,000. 4,200 Indians had been employed in other branches of the civil administration in August of last year but that number had since been reduced.

TENNIS RACKETS

We have

the following first-class Rackets in stock.

"I. Z."	"E. M."
"ARGUS"	"GOLD MEDAL"
"TOURNAMENT"	"DAVIS CUP"
"SURREY"	"DEMON"
"HEXAGON"	"DOHERTY"
"UNITY"	"WILDING"
"SUTTON STAR"	"PERFECTION"
"PARAMOUNT"	"WARD & WRIGHT"
"C. S. SPECIAL"	"ALL AMERICAN"



PRICES from \$10.00 to \$35.00

Repairs and Re-stringing a Speciality.

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SHERWOOD'S RYSTOLITE

THE IDEAL ENGLISH ENAMEL

Sold in quarts, 1 and 1 gallon tins

THE ENAMEL THAT WON'T TURN YELLOW.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

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HONGKONG.

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AN ASSORTMENT OF

MUSIC CASES

BLACK & BROWN LEATHER

AIRMAN'S CLOTH

THE ANDERSON MUSIC Co., Ltd.,

10, Des Voeux Road Central.

Wm. Powell Ltd.

TELEPHONE 3148.

GENTLEMEN'S TAILORS and BREECHES MAKERS.

We have just received a new consignment

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HIGH-CLASS SUMMER SUITINGS

IN SUBSTANTIAL LIGHT-WEIGHT MATERIALS

INCLUDING

SMART LINENS, COTTONS and SILKS.

FANCY CASHMERES,

WORSTEDS, FLANNELS, SERGES,

etc., etc.

"TAIPO" CLOTH This is a new fabric and the ideal cloth for SUMMER WEAR

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

JUVENILE SOCIETY.
THE EIGHTH ANNUAL ATHLETIC SPORTS will be held at the Race Course (by kind permission of the Hongkong Jockey Club) on SATURDAY, April 16th, commencing at 1.30 p.m. sharp.
G. P. DA CRUZ,
Hon. Secretary. [790]

ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB REGATTA.

April 23rd, 1921.
A ROWING DINNER will be held after the Regatta at 8 p.m., at the Hongkong Hotel. Will those wishing to be present kindly send their names to the undersigned not later than the 10th April?
J. S. McCANN,
Hon. Rowing Secretary. [791]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship "FOOKSANG"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.
Goods not cleared by April 18th, will be subject to rent.
All broken, chafed, and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined. Claims against the Steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers.
Hongkong, April 12th, 1921. [789]

NANYO YUSEN KAISHA, LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM JAPAN.

THE Steamship "CHERIBON MARU"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.
Goods not cleared by the 18th inst., will be subject to rent.
All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined at 10 a.m., on the 20th inst. Claims against the Steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by THE NANYO YUSEN KAISHA, LTD.
Hongkong, April 12th, 1921. [792]

NOW ON SALE.

"DIRECTORY & CHRONICLE"

CHINA, JAPAN, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, INDO-CHINA, PHILIPPINES, (Etc.)

for 1921

59th ANNUAL EDITION

containing 1,000 PAGES! 14 MAPS!!

SPECIAL NEW MAP OF HONGKONG AND THE NEW TERRITORIES.

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AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

No. 24, D'Aguilar Street, Telephone No. 2832.

WEEKLY AUCTIONS.

TUESDAYS: MISCELLANEOUS GOODS.

THURSDAYS: VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

SATURDAYS: EXCELLENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. [793]

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE

21, PRATA EAST, HONGKONG.

FROM the use of all Men of the Mercantile Marine and H.M. Navy.

INTIMATIONS

ROYAL ARTILLERY ATHLETIC SPORTS.

THE ROYAL ARTILLERY are holding their ANNUAL REGIMENTAL SPORTS on THURSDAY, April 14th, 1921, at the United Services Recreation Club Ground, Kowloon, commencing at 2 p.m. Lieut. Colonel W. Loring, C.M.G., D.S.O., and Officers, Royal Artillery, will be "At Home", and hope their friends will accept this as an invitation. [770]

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Members will be held in the Pavilion of the Club on THURSDAY, the 14th of April, 1921, at 5.30 p.m. for the purpose of submitting the following resolutions:—
1. That the present Hongkong Cricket Club be wound up, and the Committee be authorised to take all necessary steps for that purpose.
2. That the Committee be authorised to register a Company limited by guarantee not exceeding \$100 per member, on the terms of the Memorandum and Articles of Association which will be submitted to the Meeting.
3. That the Committee be authorised to assign and hand over to the new Company, when registered, all the assets of the Club.
Should the proposed resolutions be passed at this Meeting a subsequent confirmatory Meeting will be called.
Copies of the proposed Memorandum and Articles of Association may be seen by Members at the Pavilion.
By Order of the Committee,
L. S. GREENHILL,
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, April 6th, 1921. [761]

DOG, CAT, POULTRY, PIGEON AND BIRD SHOW 1921.

By kind permission of the Stewards of the Jockey Club, a SHOW will be held at the RACE COURSE, Happy Valley, on SATURDAY, April 16th.
There will be classes for all breeds, types, etc., of the above provided there are sufficient entries.
Entrance fees for Dogs \$2.00, Cats \$1.00, Poultry and Pigeons 30 cents per pen. Cages birds, Canaries, parrots etc., 30 cents each or upwards \$1.00. Exhibitors of pigeons and cage birds must find their own cages.
Entrance forms for the Show can be had from the undersigned and must be sent, in together with the fee, not later than SATURDAY, April 23rd.
Intending exhibitors are requested to bring their entries as soon as possible in order to allow sufficient time to make up classes and arrange for the necessary accommodation.
B. L. FROST,
Hon. Secretary. [789]

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

CHEESE

GOUDA \$1.40 per lb.
AUSTRALIA STILTON \$1.00 " "
FRENCH \$0.90 " "

THE DAIRY FARM ICE & COLD STORAGE CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer "NAGOYA"

Arrived Hongkong on April 11th, 1921.
FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, MALTA, SUEZ & STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained as the Goods are landed.
Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions have been given to the contrary 8 hours before arrival of the Steamer.
Goods not cleared within 8 days, including date of arrival, will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.
Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, at 10 a.m. on Mondays and Tuesdays.
All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognized.
No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents.
Hongkong, April 12th, 1921. [788]

TO SECRETARIES OF CLUBS AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS.

ALL preliminary notices of forthcoming meetings, lectures and entertainments, for insertion in the news columns of the Hongkong Daily Press, are charged for at the rate of \$1 each, (as announced in May and June of last year) providing that they do not occupy more than four lines. In future if this space is exceeded they will be placed in the advertising columns at the prevailing rates.

PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Letters are lying at this Office for—
Boris P. Q. AD. AP. AW. BF. BG. BB. BV.

WANTED—SECOND-HAND PATHE CINEMATOGRAPH PROJECTOR.
Must be in good working order & reasonable price. Reply Box LF, c/o Daily Press Office, giving price and where Machine can be seen. [39]

FOR SALE.—One No. 9, OLIVER TYPEWRITER with both brief and short carriage \$130. One No. 10, RONEO DUPLICATOR, \$90. Apply to Box LD, c/o Daily Press Office. [37]

FOR SALE.—MOTOR BOAT "JEAN" length 35 feet, beam 8 feet, 45 H.P.M. 6. Thornycroft Engine, hull built by Messrs. Thornycroft in England, in good running order, comfortably fitted up. For \$8,000 or open to consider an offer. Apply to F. GRAHAM, 40 Hongkong Electric Co., Ltd. [40]

FOR SALE.

FIVE-ROOMED BUNGALOW. Peak District. Tennis Court, Kitchen Garden. Early possession. Apply to—
Box No. 588,
Care of Daily Press Office. [588]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAM SHIP COMPANY, LTD. AND JELINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer "TELEMACUS" are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.
Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.
All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon within the free storage period.
No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 16th April will be subject to rent.
All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before the 30th April, or they will not be recognized.
No Fire Insurance will be effected.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
Hongkong, April 10th, 1921. [73]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE LOS ANGELES PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO.

THE Steamship "WEST HIKA"
having arrived, from Los Angeles via Porto, on 9th April, Consignees are hereby notified that their cargo is being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained as the Goods are landed.
Consignees of Cargo must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading will be countersigned.
All broken, chafed and damaged Cargo is to be left in the Godowns where it will be examined at 10 a.m. on 15th April.
All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.
No Claims will be recognized after the Goods have left the Godowns and cargo undelivered, on and after 16th April, will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.
Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature immediately.
LOS ANGELES PACIFIC NAVIGATION COMPANY.
U.S. Shipping Board Emergency Fleet Corporation.
CHAS. E. RICHARDSON, Agent.
Princes Building.
Hongkong, April 11th, 1921. [784]

PRINCE LINE FAR EAST SERVICE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK

THE Steamship "MOORISH PRINCE"

having arrived, from the above Port, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained as the Goods are landed.
All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on Friday, April 16th, at 10 a.m.
All Claims must be presented within FIFTEEN DAYS of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after April 16th, will be subject to rent.
Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by FURNES (FAR EAST), LTD.
25 George's Building, Telephone No. 3185.
Hongkong, April 9th, 1921. [777]

INTIMATION

WATSON'S

DRY GINGER-ALE

FRAGRANT,

AROMATIC,

DRY.

Its "Dryness" is a feature which

has helped to give this drink the

popularity it so well deserves.

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Splits 80 cts.



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HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOUX RD., C. LONDON OFFICE: 151, FLEET STREET, E.C.

BIRTHS.

CROOKS.—At Hankow, March 21st, to Mr. and Mrs. W. J. CROOKS, a son.

HELPS.—At the Wesleyan Mission, Hankow, March 30th, to Rev. and Mrs. HELPS, a son.

MALCOLM.—At Kobe, March 21st, the wife of H. W. MALCOLM, of a daughter.

SPURR.—At Shanghai, April 3rd, to Mr. and Mrs. JACK SPURR, a son.

MARRIAGE.

JACKSON.—RUSSELL.—At Kobe, March 22nd, RICHARD REGINALD JACKSON, of Hampton, Melbourne, to SADIE, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. HARRY RUSSELL, of Kobe.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOUX RD., C. LONDON OFFICE: 151, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, APRIL 14TH, 1921.

OVERCROWDING IN HONGKONG.

A REFERENCE was made at the meeting of the Sanitary Board on Tuesday to the overcrowding among the Chinese in the Colony. A question was asked as to why the old practice of posting on each floor of a Chinese tenement the number of people who might reside there had been revived when the housing problem was so acute. The President's reply is full of significance. It shows how accommodation for the purposes of official records was increased by about forty per cent. by a mere stroke of the pen. The reason, he said, why the old practice of numbering had fallen into disuse was that between 1908 and 1912 the number of square feet per head was reduced from fifty to thirty. That, of course, necessitated an alteration of every number, and it was considered at the time that renumbering would not be necessary, as it was understood that, with the larger number of people allowed per square foot, overcrowding would not occur. Since that time it had become more and more evident that overcrowding had occurred and they found it advisable to resume the old machinery. No doubt, the President added, the remedy was to build more houses. And we might add, cheaper rents.

The statement calls to mind some important resolutions on the subject moved by Mr. Bowley and passed by the Sanitary Board in November, 1918. One of these resolutions recommended that, in order to relieve the congestion in the overcrowded districts of the City of Victoria and Kowloon which constitutes a serious danger to the public health, the Government, should take steps by levelling undeveloped Crown land at Kowloon and elsewhere and constructing and laying out suitable roads, and by all other means in its power, to expedite and encourage the provision of healthy and cheap houses for the working classes to which the surplus population of the congested districts should be transferred. The reply given to the Sanitary Board's communication was that the subject of overcrowding was under the consideration of the Government. Though more than two years have since elapsed we are not aware that the Government has yet evolved from this prolonged consideration any comprehensive plan for dealing with what is perhaps the most urgent problem which confronts the Colony. The dangers of overcrowding are well known. Every expert that the Government has brought to the Colony at considerable expense to advise on the sanitation of the Colony, from Mr. OSBERT CRADWICK's visit in 1888 down to Lieutenant OLITSKY's visit in 1918, has emphasised the importance of dealing with this problem of overcrowding, and it may be recalled that His Excellency THE OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT, in laying Lieut. OLITSKY's report on the table of the Legislative Council in October, 1918, said: "The task of correcting the errors of the past will have to be faced if the community is to be protected against epidemics of serious disease."

At that time it was hoped that when the war came to an end the surplus revenues of the Colony might be applied to such a purpose as this; but the surplus revenues have since been swallowed up in ways to which we have only recently referred, and we are now facing deficits and increased taxation to cope with them. Consequently, there does not appear to be any early prospect of the Government dealing on any large and admittedly growing worse every year. It has been publicly said that in the most congested districts of the Colony floors are habitually occupied by twice the number of people that the law allows. Evidently building development has not kept pace with the increase of the population. What the population of the Colony is at the present time is more or less a matter of conjecture. The official estimate of the population of the City of Victoria and of Kowloon south of the range of hills in the New Territory, is put at 450,000, but we recollect that Dr. (Mrs.) GALT, when acting as Medical Officer of Health a few years ago, expressed the opinion that the population was nearer a million. The census which is to be taken this month will afford some useful information on the question. If we could get the housing reforms that the experts on Sanitation suggest the population would be spread over an immensely greater area than it is at present. Dr. W. W. PEARSE, the Medical Officer of Health, has recently told us that, while much has been done to effect improvement since plague first drew attention seriously to the insanitary conditions under which the bulk of the population was housed, a great deal has been in the nature of patch work and even the latest type of Chinese house, he declares, is not satisfactory—it is not adapted to the special needs of these classes of people. "While barrack-like buildings could be designed for the housing of men only, the families," Dr. PEARSE says, "need houses like those which are found in Chinese villages of one storey only with perhaps a mezzanine half floor for storage or sleeping. This means that the population needs to be greatly spread out. It would appear that the Kowloon portion of the Colony only offers opportunity of this." A big financial problem is, of course, involved in such a scheme as is here suggested. Cheap land is essential. The Government incurs a heavy responsibility if it neglects to do everything in its power to give effect to the advice of its Sanitary experts. "The errors of the past" have proved exceedingly costly, and so long as these remain uncorrected they constantly threaten the Colony with heavy loss in money as well as in life. What we should like to see is the appointment of a Commission to study this problem seriously in all its aspects and to present to the Government a practical scheme on the lines suggested in the Sanitary Board's resolution which we have quoted above.

The Peking Observatory yesterday afternoon reported a typhoon 136deg. Long. E. and 18deg. Lat. N. moving N.W.

It is stated in a Shanghai contemporary that Mr. John Johnstone will be riding at the Shanghai Race meeting in the first week of May.

A large exchange shop in Canton has been robbed in a mysterious manner of £1,000 francs in notes. Suspicion falls on two cashiers who had charge of the safe.

For the 24 hours ended April 12th, the Colony's health return shows 3 cases (one death) of small-pox, one fatal case of enteric fever and one case of relapsing fever—all Chinese.

We understand that negotiations are in progress with a view to the amalgamation of the interests of the Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd., and the Hongkong Dairy Farm, Ice & Cold Storage Co., Ltd. This, we understand, is the explanation of the considerable rise which has taken place during the last fortnight in the Dairy Farm Co.'s shares.

Dr. Wu Ting-fang, Mr. Liao Chung-kai, Commissioner of Finance, and Mr. Chan Lim-pak have returned to Canton from a pleasure trip to Sai-chui. A most enjoyable time, our Canton contemporary says, was spent among the beautiful hills in Sai-chui and Dr. Wu proved himself to be the equal of any young man in the matter of climbing, and long walks.

The Peking Government has issued a mandate prohibiting all persons from spreading rumours regarding the restoration of a monarchy. "How can it be!" asks the Government. "We have had 10 years of the Republic and find it is the best form of government." Officials in various parts of the country are asked to make investigations and punish the rumour-mongers.

By an Order in Council, the grant of ten dollars a month authorized as an extra messing allowance for the petty officers' messes of each of the river gunboats employed on the China Station, in which it is found necessary for a native to be entered and paid by the mess for the performance of the duties of a mess month as from January 1st.

The Peking Daily News of April 6th says: "We notice that some of our contemporaries in Japan have a report of the death of the Hon. Bertrand Russell, and even go so far as to record that shortly before his death he made certain testamentary dispositions. Happily the report of Mr. Russell's death is not true, and we learn satisfactorily that there is no foundation for the rest of the story. Mr. Russell's condition was reported yesterday as slightly better."

A football team from the Singapore Cricket Club has been on a tour in Java. The 14th match of the tour, played at Java, provided an exciting ending. Thousands of people witnessed a most interesting game. A further five minutes each way played, but at the end there was still a score, so the captains decided to toss a coin. Sinclair was lucky in winning the toss, thus winning the match for Singapore team. The result was drastically cheered by the crowd.

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The Manila Observatory yesterday afternoon reported a typhoon 136deg. Long. E. and 18deg. Lat. N. moving N.W.

It is stated in a Shanghai contemporary that Mr. John Johnstone will be riding at the Shanghai Race meeting in the first week of May.

A large exchange shop in Canton has been robbed in a mysterious manner of £1,000 francs in notes. Suspicion falls on two cashiers who had charge of the safe.

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Dr. Sun Yat Sen continues to from various parts of China and Chinese groups abroad congratulate him upon his election as "President of the Republic of China." Prop are in progress for the inauguration at Canton. Somewhat late in the event it is announced that by General Chen Chiung-min, Commander-in-Chief of all the Kwangtung, a congratulatory message, signed by other subordinate military officers, has been sent to President Sun Yat Sen, congratulating him upon his election to the Presidency and pledging the support of the troops to the President.

MINERS' CONFERENCE DEADLOCK:

TRIPLE ALLIANCE THREAT.

JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA:

OBSTACLE IN WAY OF CO-OPERATION.

COTTON TRADE PROSPECTS.

LATEST CABLES.
(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

MINERS' STRIKE.

TRIPLE ALLIANCE STRIKE ANNOUNCEMENT.

London, April 13th.

Mr. J. H. Thomas has announced that the transport workers and railwaymen have unanimously decided to declare a strike at 10 o'clock on Friday night.

THE CRUX OF THE DISPUTE.

LATER.

Despite the Triple Alliance's decision to strike on Friday, it is still hoped that a way out of the crisis will be found. The crux of the dispute remains that the miners demand a national pool of profits and national wages, while the coal-owners contend that this would involve the continuance of Government control, and the owners of richer coal-fields would not voluntarily give up their profits in order to make good the losses of owners of poorer mines, and the national pool would impair efficiency by encouraging bad management and discouraging good. The Government has adopted both these arguments.

The miners' reply is that the pool is perfectly feasible without Government control, if the owners of richer mines are willing to make sacrifices for the benefit of poorer mines. It declares that the miners are willing to make a corresponding sacrifice, and pooling would cure bad management, because the efficient districts would insist on better management in the less efficient districts.

GOVERNMENT'S ASSURANCE TO WORKERS.

LATER.

The Government announce that in the event of the threatened extension of stoppage of work the Government will use to the fullest the power of the State to protect workers who remain at work in any services essential to the life of the community.

In any settlement which may be reached the Government will give their support in securing the position of such workers that they may not be prejudiced as compared with their position prior to the stoppage of work.

EARLIER CABLES.

ADJOURNMENT OF CONFERENCE.

London, April 12th.

It is officially stated that the conference between the miners and mine-owners has been adjourned, the miners stating that they will consider what has been said at the conference, and then communicate their views to the Government.

GOVERNMENT'S PROPOSALS FOR SETTLEMENT.

LATER.

The Government's proposals for the settlement of the coal dispute are published to-night. After re-enumerating the objections both to the national pool of profits and to the national settlement of wages, the Government proposes the fixing of a standard wage for each district. The principle on which standards will be fixed shall be determined nationally and shall be discussed at the present conference. Complaints from any district shall be referred to a national committee, equally representing the owners and the miners. The present conference is, also, to determine what percentages the owners' profits ought to bear to the wages. When an arrangement has been concluded for fixing the wages on an economic basis, the Government will, for a short period, grant financial assistance in order to mitigate the rapid reduction in wages in districts most affected.

POSTPONEMENT OF TRANSPORT STRIKE.

LATER.

It is officially announced that all railwaymen and transport workers have been instructed to continue at work, until further notice. To-night's strike has, thus, been postponed.

MINERS REFUSE GOVERNMENT'S TERMS.

LATER.

It is officially announced that the miners have written refusing the terms of the Government.

"I DO NOT SEE ANY HOPE NOW."

LATER.

Despite the postponement of the strike, Mr. Williams has telegraphed to all the transport Unions that the situation remains critical.

A member of the miners' Executive declared in an interview: "I do not see any hope now." There is no certainty whether the miners will again meet the Government.

ANOTHER DEADLOCK.

London, April 13th.

In the House of Commons, on the motion for adjournment, Mr. Arthur Henderson declared that the House was now face to face with another deadlock as regards the strike situation.

Mr. Austen Chamberlain assured him that the House could discuss the matter to-morrow.

MINERS ANNOUNCE SERIOUS IMPASSE.

LATER.

The President of the Mine Owners' Association stated, to-night, that the negotiations had broken down on the question of the national pool and the national wages settlement. He declared that the owners had offered the men all they had to give, and challenged the miners to show that the industry could provide more. The miners, to-night, informed the Triple Alliance Conference that negotiations could not be resumed with any hope of success on the present proposals of the Government and the owners, and added that the stage had been reached when the alliance would have to take action.

The conference was adjourned until this morning.

SUPPLEMENTARY NAVAL ESTIMATE.

INCREASE OF PERSONNEL.

London, April 12th.

A Supplementary Naval Estimate has been issued providing for 25,000 officers and men, bringing the total personnel to 148,700, and raising the total strength of the forces of the Crown, including the new Defence Force, to over 830,000.

BIG PORTSMOUTH BLAZE.

OUTBREAK IN JOINERY WORKS.

London, April 12th.

The biggest fire in Portsmouth for years broke out last night in the joinery works at Flat House Quay. The machinery was totally destroyed, but the large stores of timber were saved.

H.M.S. Canterbury, from where the fire was first observed, sent blue-jackets to assist the fire brigades to fight the flames. Members of the new Defence Force assisted the naval men in keeping back the huge crowds of spectators. Incendiaries are suspected, as everything was safe when the works were closed.

LATEST CABLES.

COTTON TRADE PROSPECTS. VIEWS OF LANCASHIRE M.P.S.

London, April 13th.

Speeches at a meeting of Lancashire members of Parliament indicated that the revival of cotton trade in the future was so hopeful that it was not necessary to proceed with the unemployment schemes which they had recently been drawing up.

U.S. STEEL PRICES. STEEL CORPORATION'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

New York, April 13th.

Substantial reductions are announced in the prices of the Steel Corporation's products.

WAGES REDUCTION. MOVEMENT IN UNITED STATES.

New York, April 13th.

The American Smelting and Refining Company is reducing salaries and wages of its employees by 20 per cent, and 30 to 40 per cent, respectively, from June 1st, including the salary of the President, Mr. Guggenheim.

GREAT BRITAIN'S EDUCATION ESTIMATE.

LARGE INCREASE IN SECONDARY SCHOOL PUPILS.

London, April 13th.

In the House of Commons, introducing the Education Estimates of £31,000,000, as compared with £26,000,000 last year, Mr. Fisher pointed out that the number of scholars in the secondary schools had increased 50 per cent. in four years, and declared that Great Britain's education system was now one of the most liberal in the world.

EARLIER CABLES.

GERMANY'S DEBT. WORK OF REPARATIONS COMMITTEE.

Paris, April 12th.

The Reparations Committee is expected to complete on May 1st its work of fixing definitely the figures of the German Debt and modes of payment by instalments in thirty years.

Germany again did not fulfil her obligations in respect of coal deliveries, being at the end of March more than half a million tons behind. —Havas.

END OF CAPT. VON MUELLER. KILLED IN UPPER SILESIA.

Berlin, April 13th.

The adventurous career of Captain von Mueller, the famous ex-Commander of the Emden, it is believed, has been brought to a close.

Captain von Mueller, who was known by the name of von Doerning, was shot at Gleiwitz, after he had fired on, and wounded, three Upper Silesian plebeian policemen. He had been concerned in the formation of a secret armed force for the purpose of securing Germany's retention of Upper Silesia.

ARCHDEACON WAKEFORD'S APPEAL.

SIR EDWARD CARSON'S CASE FOR THE DEFENCE.

London, April 12th.

The case for the prosecution in Archdeacon Wakeford's appeal has been concluded. Sir Edward Carson opened the case for the defence in a powerful four-hour speech. Counsel said that if it were true that the Archdeacon, in his full ecclesiastical dress and gaiters, went twice to the hotel in Peterborough with a young woman, who was not his wife, then it made the story utterly improbable which the prosecution had produced. New witnesses declared that they saw the Archdeacon with a woman on the days in question, but Sir Edward Carson demanded the production of the "mystery woman," declaring that the charge was the result of a great conspiracy in which fellow-clergymen in Peterborough and the police were implicated.

NEW LORD CHIEF JUSTICE. LORD READING'S SUCCESSOR.

London, April 12th.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Lawrence has been appointed Lord Chief Justice in succession to Lord Reading. (Sir Alfred Tristram Lawrence, K.C., who has been Judge of the High Court of Justice since 1904, was born in 1845, and was educated in Cambridge University. He was called to the Bar, Middle Temple, in 1869.)

UNITED STATES' POLICY. PRESIDENT HARDING DECLARES AGAINST LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

Washington, April 12th.

It is understood that in a message to Congress President Harding declares himself in favour of peace by a Congressional resolution, and irrevocably turns his back on the present League of Nations, indicating that the United States will not become party to any such military alliance as the League proposes.

The Republican leaders of Congress state that Senator Knox introduces his peace resolution in a day or two, with the addition of the declaration that if the world's peace is again threatened, the United States will act as it did in the recent war.

PRESIDENT HARDING'S VIEWS REGARDING DISARMAMENT.

LATER.

The text of President Harding's message to Congress reveals that he has approved of the termination of the technical state of war with the Central Powers in Europe by a resolution of Congress, with the qualifications essential to protect all the United States' rights.

President Harding has definitely declared that the United States will not join the existing League of Nations, but has added that in "making this announcement to the world we in no way surrender our aim for an association to promote peace in which we would most heartily join."

He is considering the matter, and it is hoped that he will be able to work out a plan for such an association.

President Harding declares a wish to eliminate the heavy burdens of armaments, and says that the United States is ready to co-operate with other nations to this end, but merest prudence forbade the United States to disarm alone.

While approving of a resolution of Congress declaring a state of peace, President Harding declares that it is impossible to ignore the settlements already effected, and "it would be wiser to accept the confirmation of our rights and interests already provided under the existing treaty, with reservations securing absolute freedom from inadvisable commitments on our part in readjustment and restoration, which cannot be ignored, and with the League of Nations definitely rejected, we may proceed to negotiate covenanted relationships essential to the recognition of our rights."

President Harding declares that "the highest purpose of the League of Nations was defeated in linking it with the Treaty of Peace, making it an enforcing agency of the victors in the war. A resolution of Congress declaring separate peace can, in no way, be interpreted as the desertion of those with whom we shared the sacrifices of the war, but this must place no difficulty in the way of effecting, with just reparations, that restoration for which all Europe yearns. Our attitude regarding the responsibility for the war and the necessity of just reparations has already had a formal and earnest expression."

In the course of his speech, President Harding emphasised the necessity of enacting emergency tariff legislation, based on the policy of rigorous protection, and advocated the encouragement and extension of American-owned and operated cables and wireless telegraphs in the interest of American merchants.

SINN FEINERS BOMB LORRIES. BATTLE IN CROWDED STREET IN CORK.

London, April 12th.

A hot battle raged for half an hour in a crowded street in Cork this morning, and resulted in 3 civilians being killed and 4 wounded.

The fighting was a sequel to Sinn Feiners flinging bombs at police lorries, which were proceeding at a high speed through Washington-street to the gaol. The bombs missed the mark, and the lorries were immediately stopped. The sixteen occupants of the lorries advanced in open order firing on their opponents, who fought as they retired. An armoured car arrived and joined in the action. Both sides used bombs. There were no police casualties.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST ARMY HORSES.

London, April 12th.

Sinn Feiners in Dublin have begun a well-nigh incredible campaign of butchery against Army horses. A party of armed men held up military wagons, forced the drivers to dismount, and shot the horses. Two were killed and two were seriously injured. Later two more were similarly shot and wounded, and they were subsequently discovered endeavouring to crawl back to barracks.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

London, April 13th.

In the Senate Mr. Miller, the Federal Minister of Repatriation, dealing with the results of his recent mission to Europe and referring to the work of the Assembly of the League at Geneva, declared that full and cordial Japanese and Australian co-operation would always be difficult so long as the racial equality question remained unsettled. He appealed, however, to the Australians to work to strengthen the ideals of the League, whilst not neglecting prudent precautions.

FRENCH GOVERNMENT'S VIEWS REGARDING YAP DISPUTE.

Paris, April 13th.

The Echo de Paris states that the French Government's provisional reply to the American Note of April 4th, with reference to the island of Yap, declares that the Note necessitates a collective reply from the Powers interested. When this reply is considered by the Supreme Council France will give the United States every possible satisfaction, consonant with the Convention concluded with Japan in March, 1917. France will give Japan friendly advice and seek a direct agreement with the United States. The French Government recognises the claim of the United States to participate in the benefits of the common victory.

JAPANESE COMMERCIAL TREATY WITH TURKEY.

London, April 13th.

Mr. Sadarsuchi Uchida, formerly Japanese Minister in Stockholm, has left Marseilles for Constantinople to become the first Japanese Ambassador to Turkey. It is reported that Japan intends to conclude a commercial treaty with the Turkish Government.

EXCESSIVE MINING OF COPPER COINS IN CHINA.

Shanghai, April 13th.

At the annual meeting of the General Chamber of Commerce emphasis was laid on the serious effect of the excessive mining of copper coins. The diplomatic body at Peking was requested to approach the Government and insist on an early fulfilment of treaty obligations on the question of currency.

DEATH OF SPANISH MINISTER IN PEKING.

Shanghai, April 13th.

The death is announced of Don Luis Pastor, the Spanish Minister at Peking, the doyen of the diplomatic body.

CHINESE OPPOSE NEW PRINTING BYE-LAW.

Shanghai, April 13th.

The Chinese publishers' unions have issued a lengthy appeal to foreign ratepayers to prevent the passage of the proposed printed matter bye-law, saying that it is a useless, vexatious and an unwarranted interference.

BILLIARDS.

In the Ho Kom Tong tournament, at the Palace Hotel, last night, E. Guimarnes (200) met, and defeated, R. Thomas (175) for the third prize. Scores, 250-125.

The highest breaks were: Guimarnes, 23, 29, 25, 25, 23, 19, 17, 12, 16 and 15. Thomas, 21, 17 and 10. A. J. Osmund met Sgt. Major Stroud in the final on Friday, at 9 p.m. Mr. Ho Kom Tong will distribute the prizes after the match.

FAMOUS PIPER DEAD.

Piper Angus Gibson, last of the Black Watch veterans of the Indian Mutiny, died at his home in Aberdeen on January 2nd. Piper Gibson, who had reached the age of 70 years, was born in Dunfermline and joined the "Forty-Two" at Stirling when 17 years of age. He was the only Black Watch piper left of those who cheered on their comrades to deeds of valor in the Indian campaign of over half a century ago.

He was wont to relate that the greatest treasure he possessed was a portrait of Field-Marshal Lord Roberts, which bore in the corner the signature "Roberts, F.M." He was far prouder of it than of the war medals. It was a memento of an interesting occasion. When the Mutiny veterans were gathered together in London and entertained at the end of 1907 the greatest enthusiasm was occasioned when Piper Gibson dressed in Highland garb and playing "The Campbell's are coming," marched into the hall. Following upon this, Lord Roberts sent the veteran his portrait and asked for one in return.

MR. ASQUITH ON THE GOVERNMENT. THE BLACKEST RECORD IN OUR ANNALS.

Mr. Asquith spoke to a crowded and enthusiastic meeting of London Liberals at the Euston Theatre, on February 10th, promoted by the St. Pancras Liberal Federation.

It was not strange (he said) if people came to look upon the House of Commons as devoid of any representative character or any living authority. The infamies of Irish administration were kept so far as they could be from public view behind the locked doors of so-called military tribunals. And demand for publication of the reports or the evidence on which they were founded was refused on the insolent pretext—because in all these cases the Government itself was on its trial—that their production would not be in what was called the public interest.

In the matter of reparations, Mr. Asquith recalled that at Paisley just about a year ago he said that wise statesmanship would take into consideration not what was morally and ethically due, but what it was prudent for the Allies to exact. That proposition had become part of the adopted policy of the Government.

From a practical point of view the new arrangement sanctioned in Paris was wholly incapable of being carried into effect. If they were credulous enough to believe that they were going to get the money, how was Germany going to pay? She could not pay in gold. She could not pay in paper. But the Prime Minister, with belated recognition of the fact, pointed out in the House of Commons that there was not much advantage in piling up heaps of unmarketable paper. There was only one way in which Germany could pay, and that was in the export of commodities. It was an extraordinary paradox, and were it not so serious it would be comic, that the people who were going to bring anti-dumping legislation to exclude German goods from our markets were in the same breath, and as part and parcel of the same policy, going to ask Germany to pay her indemnity in the shape of goods.

Mr. Asquith then turned to the subject of Ireland. "I have never seen," he said, "a more fatal illustration and example of total inability to grasp the realities of a grave situation, and worse in its true prospective than the succession of blunders and errors which have made the last six months the blackest in all the annals of our relations with Ireland."

"We are told that things are getting better. Do not live in a fool's paradise. Everyone desires outrage to cease, and its perpetrators, from whatever camp they proceed, to be detected and punished. It is possible for the State to pay too high a price for what is called the vindication of the law."

The report of the inquiry into the burning of Cork had not been produced, because the Government dared not produce it. The House of Commons was a dumb, docile instrument in the hands of the Government, but did they really think the British people, who were intimately and deeply concerned in what was done by their presumed authority and in their name, were going to be led to be fogged time after time with this transparent excuse that it was not in the public interest to produce the results of inquiries!

"THE GAMBLERS." "There are two things these gamblers have thrown upon the table," said Mr. Asquith, "the good name of Britain and the whole fortunes of Ireland. They think they have restored Sir Edward Carson and his friends—who are more responsible than anybody for the origin of all these misfortunes, for it was they who first set the example of organised lawlessness—to a position of impregnable security in the North and with a permanent veto on the establishment of Irish unity. They dangled before the eyes of the rest of Ireland a sham Parliament, with which neither Unionist, Nationalist nor Sinn Fein will have anything to do."

"They deny and prevaricate, they block the avenues of truth in the child-like belief that when order has been restored, a cowed and subjected people will stretch out grateful hands to grasp the boon of pinchbeck Home Rule. I say deliberately that never in the lifetime of the oldest among us has Britain sunk so low in the moral scale of nations. (Cheers.) When most of the doings of the Coalition are forgotten, this is an achievement for which it will be remembered in history."

OFFICIALS LIVING ON GAMBLING.

Following on a period of business prosperity, many leading Chinese bankers and high Government officials have been engaged in gambling on a large scale in the so-called social clubs of Peking and Tientsin since the Chinese New Year. Fearing trouble, the French authorities have sealed up the doors of such clubs in the French concession of Tientsin, while in Peking, several leading Chinese bankers and high Government officials were caught red-handed in gambling in Sin-yu social club on the night of March 25th, when a raid was made by order of the Chief Police Commissioner General Yin. When the gamblers were brought to the police station, the police officials dared not to imprison them and they were released after each had been fined three thousand dollars. Official proclamations have now been issued by the police prohibiting gambling of all sorts, and all the so-called social or commercial clubs have been closed by the police. It is reported that a certain "political adviser," when he was brought to the police headquarters for gambling, said loudly that he has not been paid by the Government for many months, and in order to live he said he had no alternative but to engage in gambling. As a matter of fact, there are now many well-dressed people who depend upon gambling for their living and they generally go about the city in motor-cars and carriages.

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MR. WELLINGTON KOO AT HOME.

A MAN OF MANY PARTS.

[BY A CORRESPONDENT TO "THE TIMES."]

In a London drawing-room yesterday I sat and talked with a young man whose charm of manner, musical voice, and faultless, cultivated English immediately attracted me to him. It was Mr. Wellington Koo, the new Chinese Minister to Great Britain. Here we have no sphinx-like mask, none of that inscrutability which is commonly associated with the faces of Orientals. On the contrary, Mr. Wellington Koo's face is marked by great mobility, and his smile shows that he is not without a keen sense of humour.

China's new representative is a man of great parts; he is one of the fine fleur of the Far East. At 34 years of age he has attained a recognized position which might well be envied by men of more than double his years. In Washington, in Paris, and at the meeting of the League of Nations at Geneva his qualities as a diplomatist have received full recognition.

Mr. Koo was educated in America. For seven years he studied at Columbia University, where he obtained the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. His principal subjects were diplomacy and international law, which he studied under Professor John Bassett Moore. Returning to China, Mr. Koo became Executive Secretary of President Yuan Shih-kai at the same time acting as secretary to the Cabinet. Transferred to the Foreign Office, he became Counsellor there, and acquired practical experience of diplomatic life. Shortly afterwards he was appointed Minister to Mexico, but before he had time to take up his post he was transferred in the same capacity to Washington. This was in 1915. From Washington he went to the Peace Conference as China's Plenipotentiary, and later on as head of the Chinese Delegation. Last June Mr. Koo returned to Washington, but in the autumn it was announced that he was to be transferred to London. He attended the Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva, and besides being Minister to Great Britain will be the representative of China on the Council of the League. The new Minister is an ardent advocate of progress. He reminded me that, although China was old, her Republic was young. Her great desire was, as speedily as possible, to "catch up" with the rest of the world. In that connection he had always recognized, he told me, that the criticism of his country by *The Times* was constructive, and was animated by a desire to help China.

Mr. Koo plays tennis and fishes. He admits that a placid hour with a rod has a great fascination for him. Hitherto he has mostly fished in the sea, but now he hopes to go in for dry fly-fishing, which he remarked was far more skilful and exciting. Mr. Koo has an admiration for journalism. He explained to me, with obvious eagerness, how he had worked on the newspaper which is daily issued at Columbia University. All the posts upon the staff are obtained as the result of competition. He began as a reporter; then he became successively associate editor, news editor, managing editor, and, finally, editor-in-chief. This experience, he said, had given him an invaluable insight into journalism.

INDIAN DIVORCES.

DECISION AFFECTING HUNDREDS OF MARRIAGES.

Reuter having sent several amended versions of the cable regarding the Keyes divorce case now states that the message should state that costs were given against the co-respondent, and the latest message continues: "His Lordship ruled that a decree granted in India dissolving a marriage contracted by persons resident there, but domiciled in England, was invalid in England."

His Lordship also decided that the East India Councils Act of 1861 was not warranted to make a law to empower the Courts of India to dissolve the marriages of persons not domiciled within their jurisdiction.

He declared that the marriage of Capt. Keyes, which was solemnized in Calcutta, subsisted, but the petitioner is now entitled to a decree.

An India Official, on being interviewed by a representative of the *Daily Express* on the decision, said that the Government of India would probably be consulted before an Act of Parliament was passed.

The seriousness of the Keyes judgment is made evident by the statement of Sir H. Erie Richards, who appeared for the Secretary of State for India, that it may make illegitimate the children of hundreds of second marriages of persons divorced in India since 1869.

It is pointed out that the judgment governs the relationship between Great Britain and the Dominions as well as India, and, failing Imperial legislation in which the Dominions consent to remedy the conflict of laws, persons divorced in the Dominions and India will be guilty of bigamy if they re-marry in England.

It is stated that the Attorney-General will consult the Legal Department of the India Office with a view to introducing a Bill validating Indian divorce in England.

A small boy had been vaccinated. The doctor was preparing to bandage his arm. "Put it on the other arm," said the boy. "Don't be absurd," said the doctor. "The bandage is to cover up the sore places. It won't get knocked about by the other boys, you see." "Put it on the other arm," said the boy, more earnestly. "You don't know the fellows at our school."

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Hongkong, April 14th, 1921.

[739]

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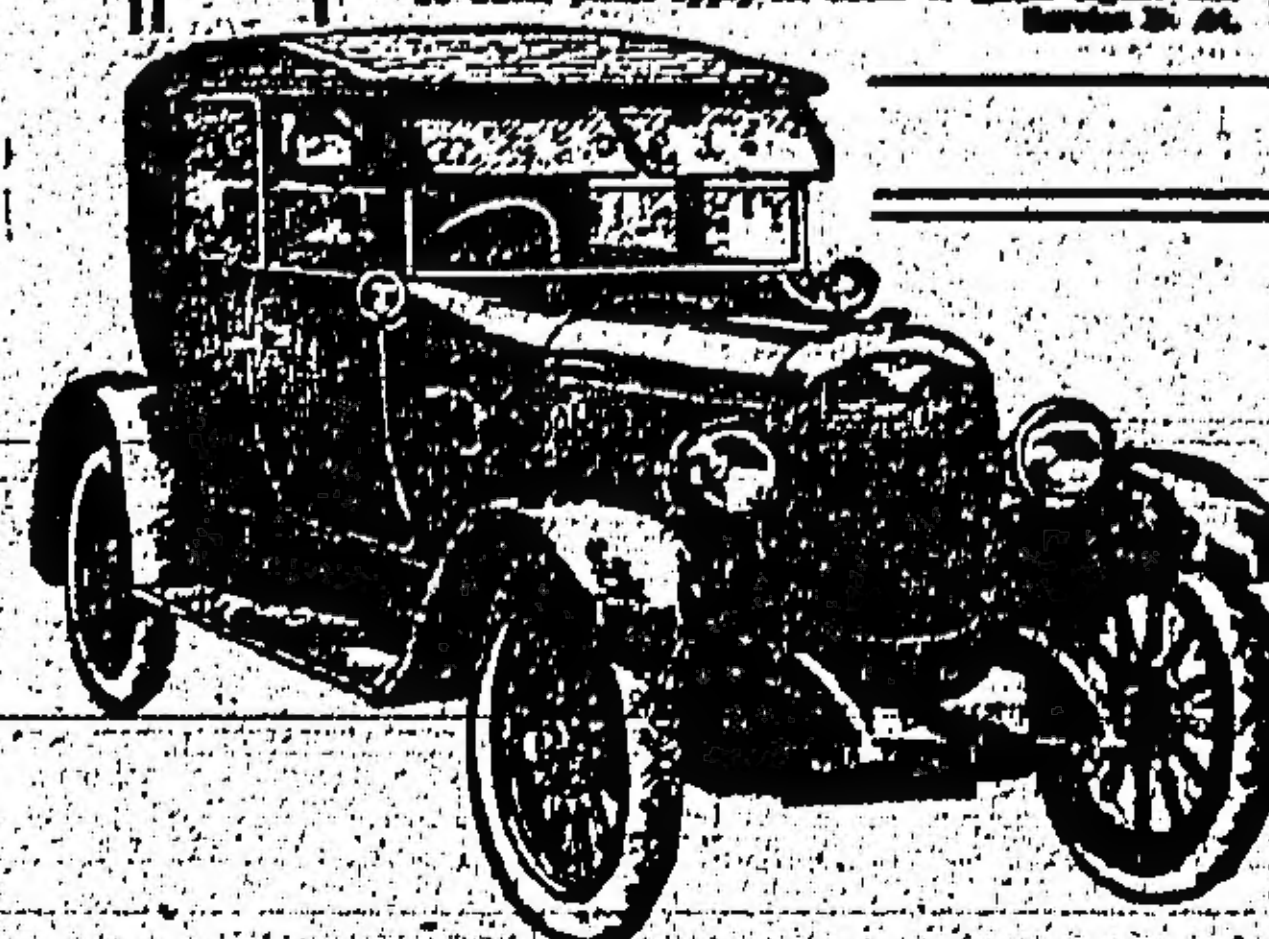
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RANGOON MARU Monday, 15th April.

JAPAN PORTS—Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama.

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OUR AMERICAN NEWS LETTER.

[BY FRANK H. SIMONDS.]

GERMAN REPARATIONS.

WASHINGTON, March 1st.

The cables will have told you long ago of the totally unfavourable impression which has been created in the United States by the recent reparations decisions of the Paris Conference. Doubtless they will have made clear, also, the utter refusal which must be looked for if any effort is made to enlist American financial participation in the disposal of German securities, which will represent the basis of German payments. American finance regards the whole Paris scheme as illusory, and there can be no considerable flotation of the German securities in the United States.

But there is a phase of the reparations question in the United States, which is, perhaps, less clearly appreciated across the Atlantic, but hardly of less interest. The recent Paris proposal was, all things considered, the most damaging blow to Anglo-French prestige in the United States which has been struck since the adjournment of the Peace Conference of 1919. It has done infinite harm because it has opened the way for the development of sympathy with Germany outside of Irish or Pro-German quarters.

All things considered there has been precious little sympathy with Germany, heretofore, outside of certain prejudiced circles. The revolt against the League of Nations in the United States was not due to the European but the American connections of the League. Very few Americans were disturbed by the actual Versailles terms, so far as the Germans were concerned. There was no general feeling that the verdict was unduly harsh. Since the Paris Conference, however, there has been growing a real impatience with European statesmen, the result of the apparent failure of these statesmen to restore the conditions of peace and to make possible the resumption of business. The United States has suffered, and is suffering as consequence of the prolongation of war conditions in the world; its available surplus for export cannot and its way to a market which is eager to obtain this surplus.

We have, also, mounting, a condition of domestic depression, hard times and lack of employment. And more there is growing up the belief that this condition is due to the failure of the European statesmen to settle war issues. More and more the American people are being told by responsible leaders that their own plight is due to European imperialism, which is expressed in military ventures in Mesopotamia and Syria, ventures only possible because our money loaned to foreign countries is applied to these ends and interest due on the loans is not paid, because the money is invested in these campaigns. Similar and even more severe denunciations have been heard since the recent Paris Conference the whole country was hopeful that the bottom of its own economic decline had been reached. There was the expectation that an agreement would be reached at Paris, which would serve as a foundation for German Central European, in fact World readjustment. The first news of the agreement was hailed, because there had been fear that Britain and France might part company. There were premature optimistic utterances by not a few eager heralds of optimism.

But when the terms were actually reported, there was a corresponding wave of pessimism and even of anger. There was a general conviction that the scheme agreed upon promised no more than the prolongation of unrest, of economic paralysis. Indeed, there were not a few who frankly declared that failure in this conference was a final proof that the European chaos was beyond remedy, and that what was to be expected was a rapidly increasing disintegration.

It is important to note the fact that, whereas the Paris Conference represented in reality only a transaction, a compromise certain to be modified in many respects later, it was taken in the United States in many quarters as the revelation of a determination to destroy Germany. And this interpretation, unmistakably stirred an authentic sympathy with Germany, which had so far been lacking in the country since 1917. The dangers of such an emotion must be patent. A new administration is just about to take office. It is pledged to restore prosperity in the United States and it cannot restore prosperity, if the European markets for our raw materials and food stuffs remain closed, if economic conditions abroad make further credit extension impossible. In this situation nothing is more likely than that Mr. Harding's Administration will fall back upon the excuse that responsibility for our trouble must be sought in the foreign situation. That European statesmen and particularly those of Britain and France are wilfully preventing the restoration of peace conditions in the world.

A SEPARATE PEACE WITH GERMANY.

We are going to make a separate peace with Germany and there is a general expectation that this peace with Germany will be the first step in re-opening the Middle Europe markets. But if Allied terms to Germany prevent the realization of American hopes, there is bound to be a growing resentment and an increasing demand that the United States use its conceded great power, chiefly financial, to compel the moderation of Allied terms to Germany. In a word, there is henceforth real danger that we may become the champion of the German against his conquerors.

The weapon in the hands of the Harding Administration is manifestly financial. The loans which have already been made, the credits which have been extended, the further credits which will be asked for, I do not think it is yet sufficiently clearly appreciated that this financial aid of the water, how potent this financial aid may be in the hands of an administration which conceives its first duty to rescue American business from its present depression.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

EMPIRE PRESS UNION. IMPROVED CABLE SERVICES.

Viscount Burnham presided at the annual general meeting of the Empire Press Union, which was held in the board room of the Newspaper Proprietors' Association, 8, Boulevard-street, E.C., on January 22nd.

Mr. Robert Donald, chairman of the council, alluded to the second Imperial Press Conference in Canada last year, which, he said, was as important as the first, and would be as far-reaching and permanent in its influence.

Viscount Burnham, in dealing with the question of cable and wireless communications, said that the results of the interviews that the committee appointed had had with the Postmaster-General had been fairly satisfactory on the whole. There had been a certain improvement—he might almost say a marked improvement—in regard to cable services since the last meeting of the union. The congestion largely caused by the inordinate load of official dispatches had been substantially relieved. They had not many specific complaints to make in regard to Australian services, and nothing more was asked than that the present policy should be carried further, although, of course, great stress was laid on the necessity for providing a further alternate cable for the Pacific cable service. With regard to India, things were not so satisfactory, and there was still a great delay in the transmission of messages, and a very serious dislocation of Press services generally. They hoped that this would be relieved soon, though he did not know whether they could take much satisfaction from what they heard in regard to these services.

It was pointed out to the Postmaster-General that he had power to give them a good deal of help by using the facilities that the Post Office gave to the various private cable companies in order to obtain a reduction of charges, and what was more important at the present moment, an acceleration in time. The Postmaster-General, however, did not seem to rule his powers as high as that. With regard to the Atlantic services, things were moving rather faster. He believed that the Post Office was impressed with the necessity of meeting the public demands in connection with improved cable facilities.

Viscount Burnham was again elected president of the union, and Viscount Northcliffe was re-appointed hon. treasurer.

It was resolved that a cable be sent to Lord Atholstan thanking him for the reception of, and the hospitality shown to, the delegates to the Press Conference in Canada last year.

As to placing German securities in the United States in any volume, it simply cannot be done until the sum of German reparations is reduced greatly and the conditions of the payment lightened. The country is in no mood to embark upon any buying at the present time. It has read the German denunciation of the Paris Terms, it has discovered in despatches from London the confirmation of the bitterest allegations of Berlin. It is coming to regard the European situation as hopeless and to resolve to stay out of it altogether.

THE ALLEGATIONS OF GERMAN PROPAGANDISTS. What I fear most is that the present Paris agreement will serve to give an apparently just foundation for the allegations of German propagandists in the United States. Their assertion that the Allies mean to destroy Germany is daily acquiring greater credence. Those who would be most eager to refute the allegations find themselves substantially silenced by the very terms of the Paris agreement. "Fair Play for Germany," however, specious in fact can easily be a very dangerous word in the United States at the present moment and henceforth it will be heard increasingly.

As a practical proposition, the scheme of the recent Paris Conference has already been rejected in the United States, so far as American participation is concerned. As a political matter, it has roused violent resentment by contributing to increase rather than diminish world unrest and American business depression. But these two circumstances are, on the whole, of less moment than the larger fact that it has contributed to give the Germans the position of a betrayed people in the eyes of the less well informed.

AMERICA'S OWN EXCLUSIVE INTERESTS.

One further word, the result of the Paris Conference has not been to convince Americans of the necessity to resume participation in world affairs, and in international gatherings. Quite the contrary, it has enormously accentuated American dislike for all European proceedings and fortified the determination to refrain from all joint operations and act, if at all, independently in furtherance of America's own exclusive interests.

In sum, the Paris Conference has excited irritation, impatience, downright resentment in many quarters. There is a profound feeling that the prosperity of the United States is being impaired because European statesmen cannot agree among themselves, or are agreeing only too well on a scheme which promises to promote economic chaos in the whole world. This is the mood which is likely to prevail when a new administration comes into power, pledged to restore prosperity promptly. You can calculate for yourselves what might be the consequence if the new administration should submit to the impulse of this popular sentiment. Moreover, if it equally easy to calculate what chance there would be of American purchase of German securities issued on the basis of the Paris bargain. After all, the real danger now is twofold, that the Allies may lose the material aid of the United States and the Germans acquire the advantages accruing from its moral support. At the least, this double calamity is no longer unthinkable.

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STRAITS & CALCUTTA	"FOOKSANG"	Sat., 16th April, 3 p.m.
BANGKOK via SWATOW	"FOOSHING"	Sun., 17th April, 11 a.m.
KOBE via SHANGHAI	"KUMSANG"	Tue., 19th April, 11 a.m.
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	"LOKSANG"	Wed., 20th April, 9 a.m.

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SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

April 12th.
Danyel Maru No. 17, Japanese str., 678 tons, Capt. C. Teada, from Keelung, with coal.—Kimura.
Idomeneus, British str., 4,250 tons, Capt. G. L. Stout, from Milke, with coal.—B. & S.
Shosha Maru, Japanese str., 895 tons, Capt. G. Nakitani, from Keelung, with coal.—M.B.K.
Unki Maru, Japanese str., 1,250 tons, Capt. Y. Ishihara, from Bangkok, with rice.—M.B.K.
 April 13th.
Mexico Maru, Japanese str., 3,550 tons, Capt. Tanaka, from Nagasaki, with a general cargo.—O.S.K.
Soochev, British str., 1,504 tons, Capt. D. I. Davies, from Canton, with a general cargo.—B. & S.
Tova Maru, Japanese str., 1,738 tons, Capt. Yoshida, from Milke with coal.—M.B.K.

CLEARANCES.

April 13th.
Ati Maru, for Nagasaki.
Chiu Maru, for Keelung.
Choyung, for Canton.
Glenfalloch, for Amoy.
Hanchow, for Hongay.
Jansho Maru, for Moji.
Mattawa, for Saigoo.
Shunshing, for K. C. Waa.
Soochev, for Shanghai.
Taslee, for Chetoo.
Tai Nee Ma, for Huihow.
Tsuhun, for Wenchow.
Telmuchus, for Shanghai.
Tanghe Kiang, for Swatow.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The *Shantung* left Shanghai on April 12th, and is due in Hongkong on Friday.
 The *P. & O. Co's str. Khyber*, left Shanghai for Hongkong on April 12th, at 1 p.m., and is due here on April 15th, about 8 a.m.
 The *T.K.K. str. Togo Maru* arrived at Yokohama on April 12th, and will sail April 14th in accordance with schedule for Honolulu and San Francisco.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Agapenor (Blue Funnel), due April 17th.
Agaz (Blue Funnel line), from Japan, due April 18th. She will sail on April 18th.
Mitsui Maru (N.Y.K.), due April 27th.
Atsuta (Blue Funnel line), from Japan, due 14th inst.
Uwa Maru (N.Y.K.), from Liverpool, due April 24th.
Bowen Castle (Barber line), Dodwell & Co., agents, from New York, due May 15th.
Dakar Maru (N.Y.K.), due April 14th.
Demodocus (Blue Funnel line), due April 20th.
Seymour (Blue Funnel), due April 20th.
Heater (Blue Funnel), due May 1st.
Iyo Maru (N.Y.K.), from Europe, due April 14th.
Kamakura Maru (N.Y.K.), due April 14th.
Kisano Maru (N.Y.K.), from Japan, due April 14th.
Machao (Blue Funnel), due May 8th.
Pavia (Dodwell & Co., Ltd., Agents), due April 14th.
Rangoon Maru (N.Y.K.), due April 17th.
Shinyo Maru (T.K.K.), due April 12th.
Shitohoku Maru (N.Y.K.), due May 12th.
Tsushima Maru (N.Y.K.), from Bombay, due April 14th.
Tamagata Maru (N.Y.K.), from Calcutta, due April 17th.
Yokohama Maru (N.Y.K.), from Calcutta, due April 17th.

ACCIDENT TO A.C.N.C. STEAMER.

The China Navigation Co's steamer *Chienkang* got ashore on Taichau Islands, near Shanghai, while proceeding to Swatow. She has been got off and towed to Shanghai.

WEATHER REPORT.

April 13th, at 11.35.—Pressure has decreased at all stations reporting, considerably at Weihaiwei.

Shallow depression are indicated over Shanghai, the north part of the China Sea, and the Pacific to the north of Guam. Gradients are slight over the southern portion of the area.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at a.m. to-day, 0.05 inches. Total since January 1st, 5.79 inches against an average of 8.07 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

Direction. Forecast.
 S. and S.E. or (S. and S.E. or variable winds, light to moderate, at times, foggy, mist or drizzling rain.)
 Hongkong to Gap Rock. (The same as above.)
 Formosa Channel. (The same as above.)
 South coast of China between (The same as above.)
 South coast of China between (The same as above.)
 South coast of China between (The same as above.)

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, April 13th.
 Previous On Date On Date
 Day at at at
 at 3 p.m. 6 a.m. 2 p.m.
 Barometer ... 29.83 29.84 29.85
 Temperature ... 78 71 76
 Humidity ... 77 77 79
 Wind Direction ... NW ENE SW
 Force ... 1 1 1
 Weather ... o of of
 Rain ... 0 0 0.11
 Highest open-air temperature on 13th ... 78
 Lowest open-air temperature on 13th ... 71

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Sailings from Hongkong.

BOSTON & NEW YORK s.s. "CITY OF DUNKIRK" ... 25th Apr.

— do — s.s. "KNIGHT COMPANION" ... 13th May.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or THE BANK LINE, LTD. HONGKONG
HONGKONG AND CANTON KERS & CO., CANTON.C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

For	Steamer	To Sail
HONGKONG	"HANGHONG"	On 14th April, 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	"SOOCHOW"	On 14th April, Noon.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"YINGCHOW"	On 18th April, Noon.
NEWCHOW	"YUNNAN"	On 18th April, Noon.
HOIHOW, PAKHOI & H'PHONG	"KAIPOH"	On 19th April, 10 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"CHUSAN"	On 18th April, 10 a.m.
AMOI, SHANGHAI & FUKUO	"SHANTUNG"	On 18th April, Noon.
MANILA, CEBU & LAGO	"FALING"	On 24th April, 4 p.m.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGER, MAILS and CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amplest Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (twice weekly) and Tsingtao (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

TELEPHONE 36.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passenger Electric light and fans in staterooms and Saloons and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOI & FOCHOW
AND RETURN

(Occupying 8 to 10 Days).

HAIKONG" ... Capt. W. C. Paeremore | FRIDAY, April, 15th, at 12 Noon.

HAICHING" ... Capt. A. H. Stewart | TUESDAY, April, 19th, at 12 Noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.

P. & O. British India

Apcar & Eastern &

Australian Lines

(COMPANIES Incorporated in ENGLAND).

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES,

MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING

NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA,

EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"KEYSER"	9,000	16th Apr. 11 a.m.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"DUNERA"	5,414	18th April	Spore, Colombo, & Bombay
"SOUDAN"	7,000	28th April	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"DEVANHA"	8,000	27th April	London & Antwerp
"DILWARI"	5,373	9th May	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay
"NAVOYA"	7,000	13th May	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"ELASSY"	7,346	10th June	do.
"DELTA"	8,000	24th June	do.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

"ZIRA"	—	16th Apr. 11 a.m.	Bangkok
"TORILLA"	5,200	16th April	Calcutta via Spore, Pang & Rangoon

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"EASTERN"	4,000	14th Apr. 2.30 p.m.	Sandakan, Thursday Island
"KANOWNA"	7,000	8th May	Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"NAGOYA"	7,000	12th Apr. 7 a.m.	Shanghai, Moji & Kobe.
"TAKADA"	5,949	14th Apr.	Shanghai & Japan.
"KANOWNA"	7,000	20th Apr.	Japan direct.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Tickets interchangeable.
1st Saloon Passengers may travel by B.I.M. Comp. /s Steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the action of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.

All Claims are filed with Electric Free of charge.
Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.
Parcels measuring not more than 2 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.
Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Gordon & Douglas, at 10 a.m. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Rates, Freight, Handbooks, etc. apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.

22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"BUBBA MARU" ... Monday, 18th April.

BUENOS AIRES-RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS.

DURBAN & CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE. PASSENGER SERVICE.

"MEXICO MARU" (Omitting Mauritius) ... Thursday, 14th April.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

"SAIGON MARU" ... Wednesday, 28th April.

DELI & BANGKOK via SAIGON & SINGAPORE—Regular monthly service.

"SHOSHEN MARU" ... Sunday, 1st May.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Islands.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TAOOMIA.

Via Shanghai and Yokohama, fortnightly passenger service, including an intermediate port in Japan, taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

"ARIZONA MARU" ... Wednesday, 20th April.

NEW YORK—Regular monthly service via Japan Ports, San Francisco, Panama and Colon Ports.

"SUMATRA MARU" ... Tuesday, 21st May.

NEW ORLEANS LINE.

"SUMATRA MARU" ... Tuesday, 31st May.

JAPAN PORTS—Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.

"KOSHO MARU" ... Thursday, 21st April.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOI—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive and depart from the O.S.K. wharf near the Harbour Office.

"KAIJO MARU" ... Sunday, 17th April.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOI.

"BOSSU MARU" ... Thursday, 19th April.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

YASUDA, Manager,
No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tel. Nos. 744 & 745.

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Steamer	Arr. Hongkong from Australia	Lv. Hongkong for Australia
"OHANGSHA"	25th April	30th April

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State Rooms. A daily qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand & Tasmanian Ports. For Freight and passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

Operating the following U.S. Shipping Board Steamers
PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE.

For MANILA

S.S. "WENATCHEE" ... Sailing May 3rd.

FOR VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE

(Calling Shanghai & Japan Ports).

From Hongkong

Arrive Seattle

S.S. "CROSSKEY" Freight only April 18th May 21st

S.S. "WENATCHEE" ... May 14th June 3rd

S.S. "EDMORE" Freight only May 24th July 10th

S.S. "KEYSTONE STATE" ... July 3rd July 26th

FOR PORTLAND DIRECT

(Calling Kobe & Yokohama).

S.S. "MONTAGUE" Freight only April 29th June 1st

Through Bills of Lading issued to Overland Common points.

Passenger and Freight Particulars.

THE ADMIRAL LINE

Telephones 2477 & 2478. 5th Floor, Hotel Mansions. [71]

THE PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.
REGULAR SERVICETo & From
SAIGON-SINGAPORE-SUMATRA
JAVA PORTS.

OPERATING THE FOLLOWING U.S.S.B. STEAMERS

LAKE FARRAR ... April 20th

LAKE ONAWA ... May 19th

Through bills of lading issued to all United States, Pacific Coast and Overland Points.

For full Particulars and Rates, Apply to—

THE ADMIRAL LINE,
5th Floor, HOTEL MANSIONS BUILDING.

Tel. Add.: ADMIRALINE. Telephone 2477 & 2478.

SERVICE to UNITED STATES

For NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via Panama.

For freight space and particulars apply to—

BARBER STEAMSHIP
LINES, INC.,

THE ADMIRAL LINE,

TELEPHONE AGENTS [5th Floor]

2477 & 2478. HOTEL MANSIONS.

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MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DEPARTURE	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI KORE & YOKOHAMA	"ANDRE LEBON" 20,900 tons	On or about 27th April.
CASSEILLERS via SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DUEBOUT, SUEZ	"ORILLI" 10,000 tons	On or about 18th April.
	"AMAZON" 11,000 tons	On or about 10th May.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

B. BODENFUEHR,
Agent,
Queen's Building.

Telephone 74.

CHINA-AUSTRALIA MAIL S.S. LINE.

For AUSTRALIAN PORTS via MANILA & SANDAKAN.

"HWAH PING" April 22nd.

"VICTORIA" April 29th.

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

THE CHINA-AUSTRALIA S.S. CO., LTD.

Tel. 2327. 112, CANTON ROAD.

